

MILES IS UNDER WAY AT LAST.

Lazy Gluttons Furious Because Shafter Won't Let Them Plunder the Captured City.

Horrible Sights in Santiago Are Surpassed For Horror Only By the Still More Horrible Smells.

CUBAN ALLIES GIVE TROUBLE.

Red Cross Issues Rations to the Hungry People, Who Know Now How a Reconcentrado Feels.

REFUGEES RETURN TO SANTIAGO

CUBA LIBRE IS A KNOTTY PROPOSITION

Washington, July 19.—War department officials feel that they are fully justified in their decision to retain practically all of Shafter's army at Santiago, by the press reports that reached them today indicating the growth of serious frictions between the American forces and the Cuban troops, growing out of the latter's exclusion from Santiago by General Shafter's orders. It is felt now that the garri- son originally proposed, two immune regiments, would have been quite insufficient to meet an outside Spanish force that might come from Holguin or Manzanillo and also to restrain the rapacity of the Cubans. It is realized that the present situation is full of difficulty and the future is dark, owing to the disposi-

tion evidenced by the Cubans to ignore or refuse to be bound by the amenities of modern warfare. This first symptom of friction has suggested to the officials innumerable difficulties that will arise in the future. Of course it would seem to be only policy now to avoid an open rupture with the Cubans, provided that they can be kept in line and not involve the United States in the disgrace that would follow the sacking of helpless communities, but it begins to appear that for some time to come, and even after the conquest of Cuba is complete, the United States must maintain there a military government in order to meet the responsibilities which it has assumed to the civilized world.

JUNTA MAN STANDS UP FOR THE CUBANS

New York, July 19.—Dr. Lincoln de Sayos, of the Cuban Junta, said today that the reports that the Cubans resent the purpose of the United States to establish a temporary military or other provisional government in the conquered territory in Cuba was without foundation.

"The Cubans," said he, "know that such an arrangement is necessary, and they do not expect the United States to turn the island of Cuba over to them, or any part of it, for their self-government, until the island is entirely under American control, and then only after full provision is made for a permanent, stable government."

"The Cubans do resent, however, the idea that they are being cast upon them. They are made to appear despicable, while the Spaniards are suddenly being pictured as heroes. I see in these reports only that certain forces are at work antagonistic to the Cubans, which I work against the same that strove so desperately to prevent American intervention. I have no fears, however, as to the outcome."

RETURN OF THE SIEGE REFUGEES TO SANTIAGO

Headquarters of General Wheeler, before Santiago, July 19, via Kingston, Jamaica, Tuesday, July 19, 1:30 p. m. (Delayed in transmission.)—The refugees at El Caney received today General Shafter's permission to return to Santiago. The starving crowds of women and children, lemming at the conditions prevailing at Santiago, discussed the advisability of returning, and whether they would find food there. They asked themselves, too, whether as Cubans they would be safe from mistreatment at the hands of the beleaguered Spaniards.

By 3 o'clock in the morning the most numerous and started on the four-mile walk to the city, and all day long a procession of faint women and emaciated children was struggling forward, munching mangoes and begging for hard tack. Old men, the weak themselves, attempted to assist their exhausted wives and daughters. Two weeks of suffering in the overcrowded and filthy town of El Caney had worked sad changes in the appearance of the refugees.

As the news came up the road that Santiago could actually be entered the crowds took new heart to push ahead. The American soldiers stood by the roadside watching the procession. The rain that came on early in the afternoon was mercifully of short duration. Women of emaciated refinement and good family struggled along on foot or muleback. Several carriages came out of the city to carry back the families of the Spanish officers and people who were able to pay \$30 in gold for a mile's ride. A small proportion of the refugees returned today. Others still believe that the conditions in Santiago may be worse than at El Caney. Reports that the streets of the city were crowded with dead horses and cattle, the fact of disease from bad sanitary conditions and similar considerations, deterred many from going in. It is the Americans have occupied Santiago, and the much talked of defection shall have been accomplished in fact.

One refugee, a woman, said today that she had the experience of the past twelve days to live over again should face whatever Santiago offered in the way of disease and Spanish retaliation rather than the slow starvation, misery and suffering prevailing at El Caney.

There were fourteen deaths at El Caney yesterday and twice that number are expected to die—all from illness and suffering from lack of food. There is no yellow fever at El Caney.

RED CROSS ISSUES FOOD TO THE STARVING

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) Santiago de Cuba, July 19, via Kingston, Jamaica, Tuesday, July 19, Noon.—The Red Cross society's steamer State of Texas arrived yesterday at 6 o'clock in the afternoon and this morning at day break Dr. Ewell, who is in charge of the work of unloading, secured eight stores in the heart of the city and one large shed on the dock engaged 30 stevedores and began to unload the steamer at 8 o'clock. She had two tons of provisions on board. The distribution began at 3 o'clock allowing a pound and a half of rations to each citizen. When the unloading began crowds of half-starved citizens rushed to the dock, fighting, tramping one another underfoot, breaking open the cases and stealing the supplies. Finally a post of troops was placed on the wharf, refusing admittance to the dock. The entire cargo had been landed before the distribution began. Each applicant was furnished with a ration ticket supplied by the local commissaries, with General McKibben's endorsement.

The water supply of the city, which was cut off on July 3 above El Caney by General Garcia's troops, leaving the town without water, will be turned on again tonight. The ice factory resumed work today, using the rain water supply in the cisterns.

AWFUL SIGHTS AND SMELLS IN SANTIAGO

Santiago, July 19, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 19.—General Shafter has had a thorough examination made of the sanitary condition of Santiago. The work was done by Dr. Goodfellow, of the general staff, and by a civilian physician, Dr. Orlando Parker. They find that although there are at present but six cases of yellow fever in the city, in addition to two suspects, the town is ripe for an epidemic. Santiago and Rio Janeiro are considered the greatest fever breeding places in the world. This town lacks every sanitary feature at the best, and after two months' stagnation, leaving it dirty and repellant, it is a veritable pest hole. The awful stenches that arise from the streets stagger and choke one. No cordial in Santiago has the power to wash out this odor from one's throat. The city of Santiago is a typical tropi-

cal place, with narrow crooked streets and low, one storied dwellings and stores. Many of the houses are stuccoed and painted with startling colors, sky blue and vivid shades of green predominating. There, with the red tiles of the roofs and the quaint verandas, show evidence of picturesque but it is now in a state of dilapidation and decay and the city is but a shadow of its former self. The majority of the houses are absolute ruins and the once beautiful public squares are now utterly neglected. There is no sewerage system. The city drainage is all on the surf of the harbor and through the lower part of the city much of the drainage runs, especially from the poor quarters around the hill rising to the northwest of the city, which is the breeding center of malaria, ty-

PORTO RICAN EXPEDITION IS SUPPOSED TO BE MOVING

Washington, July 19.—Because of a failure on the part of General Miles to receive the orders the president prepared yesterday, to take command of the military expedition against Porto Rico, that officer did not depart, as was expected, from Siboney. The mistake was corrected this morning and as a result of much telegraphic correspondence that followed during the day it was gathered at the department that the Yale would start tonight. Contrary to the first intention, and probably without General Miles' seeking, the Yale is to be conveyed by a naval vessel that Admiral Sampson has been instructed to select from among the vessels of his fleet. This may result in delaying General Miles' progress somewhat, as none of the vessels with Sampson is able to keep pace with the Yale. Nevertheless, there is no doubt that the general will reach Porto Rico before the detachment of troops from Charleston.

The personnel of the Porto Rican expedition having been left in a large measure in the hands of General Brooks, it is not possible yet to give an accurate roster of the equipment that will enter into it. The president announced privately today that while no date of departure of the troops to be sent from Chickamauga to Porto Rico had been fixed, he expected they would leave about one week from tomorrow. These are awaiting a detail from General Brooks as to what troops and supplies will be sent from Chickamauga. The present plan is stated to be to embark them at Newport News or Norfolk, and thence at Tampa either there or at Key West.

Admiral Sampson has received final orders from the navy department as to the part the American fleet is to take in the campaign against Porto Rico. They are based on the view that the campaign is essentially an army movement, the duties of the navy being to lend every support and assistance to the land operations. The admiral is instructed to aid the army movements by dispatching convoys when required, and by covering the landing of troops. As there is no Spanish fleet in San Juan harbor or other Porto Rican ports, the navy has a limited field of operations. The reduction of the harbor fortifications will be the main work, but this and all other operations of the fleet will be supplementary to the main operations conducted by the army. The strat-

egies, military and naval, are agreed in the view that the taking of Porto Rico is primarily a military undertaking, and Admiral Sampson's orders are on these lines.

The navy department is rapidly moving the large fleet of auxiliary craft, made up of merchant ships, large ocean-going yachts, tugs, etc., from Atlantic coast points to Cuban waters, where they will be placed on blockade duty, thus releasing the larger ships for more active duty at Porto Rico and the coast of Spain. Three of these smaller crafts were sent south today, and most of them will be on the way within a week, stopping only long enough at Norfolk to have their batteries strengthened.

When the war broke out a large number of these auxiliary craft were purchased. They have been distributed along the coast from Maine to Florida, at some forty or more points, making an effective coast patrol. There is left to be no further need of this patrol, so that, with the exception of a few important points, the auxiliary craft will be withdrawn for service in Cuba.

Arrangements for the departure of the troops from this country, which are to comprise the greater part of the expedition, are being pressed with the utmost vigor. Difficulty is being experienced in securing proper transports, but that, in a measure, has been overcome. Within a day or two ten thousand men, it is expected will be aboard for Porto Rico, and the remainder of the expedition will be sent forward as rapidly as possible.

This afternoon and evening the commissary department of the army was engaged in making preparations for the subsistence of the Porto Rican expedition. It is an enormous task and General Eagan, the commissary general, is still busily engaged in perfecting his plans. Practically all the necessary supplies, except fresh beef, have been provided for.

DEIDRICH WANTS TO KEEP MONTIJO COMPANY

Victoria, B. C., July 19.—The steamer Empress of India, which arrived from Hong Kong today had among her passengers Captain D. Hodgson, who commanded the revenue cutter McCulloch during the battle of Manila. Captain Hodgson is on his way to San Francisco. According to the Hong Kong papers, Admiral Diederich, commander of the German fleet at Manila, is credited with this statement that he will prevent Admiral Dewey from bombarding Manila or any port.

It is reported at Hong Kong that a Spanish regiment near Laredo met a force led by Aguinaldo and the Spanish captain challenged Aguinaldo to mortal combat before the battle began. The offer was accepted and the duel resulted in the fatal wounding of the Spanish officer.

EUROPE CAN'T HELP SPAIN AGAINST WATSON

London, July 19.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times, discussing the advent and probable operations of Commodore Watson, says: "It is taken for granted that America will punctiliously observe the obligations of international law. There will, therefore, be no legal ground for European protests, and intervention without legal justification is practically excluded by the certainty that Great Britain will support the United States, while the powers are not likely to risk hastening the conclusion of an Anglo-American alliance by any attempt to hinder or coerce the United States."

"Disappointment with the policy of the Spanish government is growing here, and it is beginning to be believed that Spain can be convinced of the absolute necessity of suing for peace only by fresh disasters. A great surprise was occasioned here by the news that the odds at Santiago were largely on the side of the Spaniards."

The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says: "Senior Sagasta prefers to solicit the assistance of France, but Duke Almodovar de Rio favors using Germany as the trump card to terminate war by seeking her action against America in the Philippines. Spain naturally wishes to diffuse the rivalry between France and Germany to further Spanish interests by retaining the Philippines and avoiding the payment of a war indemnity."

over, they believe that the United States, flattered by the triumph at Santiago, would only consent to peace on unequal terms, and that therefore it is preferable to continue the war, in the hope of reconquering a portion of the lost territory.

Madrid, July 19 (9 p. m.)—The Paris papers announce that the cabinet council today was occupied by the capitulation of Santiago de Cuba. Ministers expressed surprise that General Toral had included the whole military division of the province in the surrender. When details have been received the question of a court-martial of General Toral will be submitted.

El Imparcial learns from several members of the cabinet that, in their opinion, for Spain to sue now for peace would be an avowal that she is vanquished. Moreover, they believe that the United States, flattered by the triumph at Santiago, would only consent to peace on unequal terms, and that therefore it is preferable to continue the war, in the hope of reconquering a portion of the lost territory.

Some papers believe that a reconstruction of the cabinet is imminent.

London, July 19.—Owing to the severity of the censorship at Madrid, the London morning newspapers today are quite without Madrid dispatches, except brief messages sent by way of France.

The Washington correspondent of the Daily Telegraph asserts that President McKinley yesterday (Tuesday) declared that he expected no peace proposals from Spain until Havana had been taken.

The Madrid papers themselves are without dispatches from Paris, London or Havana. Even the Spanish provincial papers get nothing from the capital. The Madrid press, it is reported, suspect that the protracted negotiations at Santiago de Cuba conceal some sort of jugglery, and it is also said that the government yields only a nominal control over Captain General Blanco, his attitude and that of his army being the chief obstacles to peace.

The Washington correspondent of the Daily Telegraph asserts that President McKinley yesterday (Tuesday) declared that he expected no peace proposals from Spain until Havana had been taken. The morning papers comment upon the peculiar and interesting situation developed by the antagonism between the American and Cuban at Santiago. The Daily Chronicle expresses the hope that Commodore Schley has been fairly represented as talking about a change in European frontiers. It adds: "If the United States really intends to permit the incalculable error of sending a fleet to Spain, the less it says about changes of frontier the better for us all."

HOW THE SECOND-CALL ENLISTMENTS STAND

Washington, July 19.—Fairly good progress has been made with the recruitment of the volunteer army under the president's second call for 15,000 volunteers. The plan adopted by the war department was to recruit all the volunteer organizations in the army up to their maximum enlisted strength before entering upon the recruitment of additional troops. The total number of men required to fill out existing regiments was 17,564, and according to the returns, the total enlistments under his plan are 21,118 men.

In order to show the progress of recruiting under the second call, the following statement has been prepared in the office of the adjutant general of the army based on the latest returns:

State	Number Required	Number Enlisted
Alabama	472	578
Arkansas	400	279
California	1,000	624
Connecticut	425	521
Georgia	734	2,129
Illinois	1,230	2,225
Indiana	1,194	1,814
Iowa	1,198	1,549
Kansas	600	623
Kentucky	800	802
Louisiana	600	101
Maine	144	56
Maryland	140	142
Massachusetts	1,150	1,441
Michigan	1,190	921
Minnesota	800	802
Mississippi	400	22
Missouri	1,382	1,387
Nebraska	400	107
New Hampshire	100	106

The fruit supply of the city was absolutely exhausted, and the Spaniards had nothing to live on except rice, which the soldiers in the trenches of Santiago have subsisted for the last twelve days. In addition, the water supply of the city had been cut off for the last few days. Since the refugees left Santiago and the surrender of the city was seen to be inevitable, a reign of terror has existed. The city's business was stopped, the stores were closed and the troops were seemingly allowed license to sack and plunder at will.

At noon after the American flag had been raised, General Shafter turned the city over to General McKibben, who, with the Ninth Infantry, will enforce order in connection with the civil authorities. The Spanish soldiers are camped between the lines on the reverse slope of the hill, on which are our intrenchments. Many of them believed, as they had been told so, that the United States had purchased the island of Cuba, and that our government would pay them their arrears of pay and return them to Spain. They repudiate the idea that they have surrendered.

Unsettled, but generally fair Wednesday. During the past 24 hours the highest temperature has been 77, the highest yet this year, the lowest 55, and the mean 66, which is the highest mean temperature of any day this year, with clear weather in the morning and increasing cloudiness in the afternoon. The United States had a delirium at night, with 14 inches of rain from 7 to 10 p. m., brisk south wind, shifting to north at 10 p. m., and lower pressure. There was frequent and very vivid lightning.

Thus far this month the average temperature has been 74.

For the past ten years the average temperature has been 74.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Fifty-two men, members of company A, Twenty second Kansas volunteers, stationed at Camp Alger, were taken suddenly ill shortly after breakfast today. Their symptoms pointed to poisoning and an investigation proved that each had partaken of ham which had been cooked in a copper vessel for persimmon for the month of July has been taken for the 19th day.

FRED L. JOHNSON, Observer, Washington, July 19.—Forecast for Wednesday: Kansas—Fair; cooler; northerly winds. Oklahoma and Indian Territory—Generally fair; northerly winds.

New York, July 19.—The United States ship Newport, Commander Tilly, arrived this morning from Key West, having in company four prize steamers, Guido, Calcutta, Miguel, Oliver and Santa Ventura. All captured off Thompson's.